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THE TRI-WEEKLY COMMONWEALTH
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STATE PRINTER,
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Attorney at Law, Notary Public,
DEVOTES HIMSELF TO THE
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GORIN & GAZLAY,
Attorneys and Counselors at Law,
LOUISVILLE, KY.

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M. D. M'HENRY. W. H. M'HENRY.

M. D. & W. H. M'HENRY,
ATTORNEYS AND LAND AGENTS,
DES MOINES, IOWA,

PROPOSE to practice in the various Courts of Polk County, and in the Supreme Court of Iowa, and the United States District Court.
They have also established a General Agency for the collection of all manner of business connected with Land Titles.

They enter Lands in Kansas and Nebraska Territory, and invest money on the best terms and on the best securities.

The senior partner having been engaged extensively in the business of the law in the Courts of Kentucky for nearly 20 years, he has a full knowledge of the law and the land business in Kentucky for eight years past, during which time he has made actual survey of a large portion of Polk and adjoining counties, they feel confident that will be able to render a satisfactory account of all business entrusted to them.

They enter Land with Land Warrants or Money, upon actual inspection of the premises, and will buy and sell Land on Commission, upon a careful investigation of Titles. Persons wishing to settle in the State can find desirable farms and city property for sale, by calling on the senior partner in Sherman's Building, corner of Main street and Court Avenue, Des Moines, Iowa.

March 16, 1857—M.

GEORGE W. CRADDOCK,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
FRANKFORT, KY.

OFFICE removed to East side of St. Clair street over the Telegraph Office. Will practice Law in all the Courts held in Frankfort, and adjoining counties. Dec. 7, 1850—M.

JOHN RODMAN,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
office on St. Clair Street, next door to Morse's Telegraph Office.

Will practice in all the Courts held in Frankfort, and in Oldham, Henry, Trimble and Owen counties. Oct. 28, 1853.

MOREHEAD & BROWN.
Partners in the
PRACTICE OF LAW.

Will attend to all business confined to them in the Court of Appeals, Federal Court, and other Courts which hold their sessions at Frankfort, Ky. One or both may always be found at their office, to give counsel or transact business. Frankfort, Jan. 6, 1852—by.

GEO. A. ROBERTSON.

G. May 15, 1857.

J. W. MCCLUNG.
(Formerly of Kentucky.)
Attorney at Law & Real Estate Broker,
3d Street, St. Paul, Minnesota.

Will loan money for capitalists at 24 to 35 per cent upon real estate worth double the loan, (Minnesota has no usury law) and make investments in city or country property to the best advantage. Send your references giving name if required. Correspondence solicited. Jan. 7, 1857—M.

S. D. MORRIS,
Attorney and Counselor at Law,
FRANKFORT, KY.

Will practice in all the courts held in Frankfort, and in the adjoining counties. He will attend particularly to the collection of debts in any part of the State. All business confided to him will meet with prompt attention.

Office on St. Clair street in the new building next door to the Branch Bank of Kentucky, over W. Craddock's office. Feb. 20, 1857—W.

Benjamin Monroe.

JAMES MONROE.

B. & J. MONROE,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW.
FRANKFORT, KY.

James Monroe will attend to the collection of debts in central Kentucky; also, to the investigation of titles to land in Kentucky, on behalf of non-residents and others. April 9, 1857—M.

JOHN A. MONROE,
ATTORNEY & COUNSELLOR AT LAW,
FRANKFORT, KY.

Will practice Law in the Court of Appeals in the Franklin Circuit Court, and all other State Courts held in Frankfort, and will attend to the collection of debts for non-residents in any part of the State. Also, to the collection of debts in the Courts of Admiralty, and to the collection of debts in the lower courts, all concerned will be fully informed how his duty has been performed.

He will, as Commissioner of Deeds, take the acknowledgments of Deeds, and other writings to be used or recorded in other States; and, as Commissioner under the act of Congress, attend to the taking of depositions, affidavits, &c.

Office, "Old Bank," opposite the Mansion House Frankfort. Nov. 19, 1856—W.

J. H. KINKEAD,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
GALLATIN, MISSOURI.

Will practice in the Circuit and other Courts of Justice, and the Circuit Courts of the adjoining counties. Post office in Gallatin. Jan. 1, 1857—M.

JOHN M. HARLAN.
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
FRANKFORT, KY.

Office on St. Clair Street, with J. & W. L. Harlan.

RUFUS T. COTTRELL,
Gov. J. J. Crittenden, { Frankfort, Ky.
Hon. J. W. Powell, }
Hon. James Harlan,
TAYLOR, TOWN & CO., Bankers, Lexington, Ky.
C. G. McNEAR & CO., Bankers, Louisville, Ky.
W. T. TANKE, Louisville, Ky.

JOHN F. BRECKINRIDGE,
Attorney and Counselor at Law.
LEXINGTON, KY.

Office on Short street between Limestone and Upper streets. (May 23, 1856—M.)

THOMAS A. MARSHALL.

HAVING removed to Frankfort and resumed the practice of Law, will attend punctually to such cases as may be entrusted to him in the Court of Appeals of Kentucky, and to such engagements as he may make in other Courts conveniently accessible. He will also give opinions and advice, writing up cases, and will draw up wills and other legal papers for him. He will promptly attend to all communications relating to the business above described, and may at all times, except when absent on business, be found in Frankfort.

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T. N. LINDSEY,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Frankfort, KY.

Will practice in all the Courts held in Frankfort and the adjoining counties. His Office is at his residence, near P. Swigert's entrance on Washington street. Frankfort, Feb. 26, 1849, 751—M.

MORTON & GRISWOLD.

Booksellers, Stationers, Binders, and Book and Paper Printers, Main Street, Louisville, Ky.

HAVE constantly on hand a complete assortment of Law, Medical, Theological, Classical, School, and Miscellaneous Books, at low prices. Paper of every description, quality, and price.

College, Schools, and Private Libraries supplied at small advance on cost. Wholesale or Retail.

April 1, 1845—M.

GEORGE STEALEY,
CIVIL & MINING ENGINEER,
AND
LAND SURVEYOR.

Office at Smith, Bradley & Co., Land Agents, 9th Randolph street, South side, between Clark and Dearborn streets, Chicago, Ill.

Sept. 14, 1853—M.

BOOK BINDING.

A. C. KEENON informs his friends and former customers, that having regained his health, he has again taken up his trade of book binding.

G. H. HOGG the Binder, sold to him in November last, and will give his whole attention to his management. He respectfully solicits a continuance of the patronage heretofore extended to the establishment.

WORKERS will be furnished with ABCDOR BOOKS suited to any pattern, and of the very best quality.

BLANK BOOKS of every description, manufactured at short notice, to order, on reasonable terms.

Bindery at the old stand, over Hartman's La. Office. Frankfort, July 31, 1847—773—M.

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BY E. G. HAMBLETON, M. D.

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WATER Closets, Bath Tubs, Hot and Cold Showers, Wash Basins, Wash Pans, Plain and Fancy Wash Stands, and every description of Plumbing work put up in the most workmanlike manner.

Copper, Tin & Sheet Iron Work, Spouting and Guttering of all descriptions.

Continually on hand a large assortment of PLUMBERS AND TINNERS.

Shop on St. Clair Street, Opposite the Post Office, Frankfort, Jan. 6, 1852—M.

ALL ORDERS promptly attended to.

Feb. 14, 1857—M.

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G. May 15, 1857.

H. D. H. N. O. SUGAR, just received and for sale by W. A. GALT.

H. G. BANTA,
PAINTER & PAPER HANGER.

To the Citizens of Frankfort and Surrounding Country:

I AM THANKFUL to you for past favors, and hope by strict attention to business and by doing good work, to make a continuance of the same in the following branches of my trade:

HOUSE PAINTING;

All kinds of Zinc, White and Enamelled Painted Painting, Wall, Ceiling and all kinds of plain House and Roof painting done in the most durable manner. Mix paints always for sale.

THE COMMONWEALTH.

NOT APPRECIATED.

THE DEAD WIFE.

The last sad rites were over. She had fallen by the way, ere life's meridian was reached, and left husband and children to a sorrow that mocks for a time at consolation. Seven years she had been a wife—six years a mother—and now a lonely-hearted man and three little motherless ones were left in the dwelling where the sun-shine of her loving presence would never again appear.

Mr. Newcomb was a sadder man now than when he followed, grieving, the pallid coffin to its final resting place. And there were reasons why his heart should feel a deeper depression. A few friends and neighbors had returned with him from the place of graves, and they had lingered for a short time in the desolate rooms, speaking together in muffled tones of the departed, and of those she had left behind her. Two women talked in this wise; and it so happened that Mr. Newcomb heard every word. They thought him in one of the upper chambers, but he was sitting in an adjoining room, and smote his ears with intolerable pain.

"Poor Alice!" said one. "It's a blessed release to her."

"But a dreadful loss to her children!" was answered. "Dear little babies! My heart aches for them. And I pity Mr. Newcomb, also. It is a great loss, though he never did rightly appreciate her, poor thing!"

"I can't get up much sympathy for him," said the other, "and it isn't much use to try. His wife was not appreciated, as you say. He did not understand her disposition, nor give her credit for the virtues she possessed. She was faithful and loving, but sensitive—so sensitive that the lightest word of unkindness was felt as a painful stroke."

"And that reminds me," said the neighbor, "of one of the bad habits he indulged in, of banting her in company, and showing off her little faults or peculiarities. I have been so provoked with him, that I could with difficulty keep my tongue from reproach."

"She was plain; and I think that annoyed him sometimes."

"Plain! The beauty of her pure spirit was ever shining through her face, and if his eyes were not clear enough to see it, he was unworthy of her."

"She was not as bright as some other women; and it always struck me that he indulged in depreciating contrasts."

"She was good, true, faithful, loving," was answered, "and these are better qualities in a wife than mere brilliancy. Do you remember that evening at Mrs. Bolton's, about a year ago?"

"Very well."

"She was there, you know."

"Yes. I recollect it."

"He flirted with pretty Miss Gardner, who has only her face to recommend her."

"I remember. It lowered him in my good opinion. I don't like to see married men too particular in their attentions to show young girls."

"Nor I. Well, I happened to catch the expression of Mrs. Newcomb's face when her husband was standing at the piano, turning the music while Miss Gardner sang. She was looking at him. Oh, it was inexplicably sad! A little while afterward I turned again to the place where she had been sitting all alone; but she was not there. 'What sits Mrs. Newcomb?' I heard a lady ask some minutes later. 'Dear goodness!' was the almost petrified reply. 'She's gone off up stairs to have a cry all to herself; something's gone wrong, I suppose. She's a hard body to get on with. I pity her husband.' I pitied her poor child; for I could understand her heart!"

"He went a great deal into company without his wife."

"Yes! and if you asked for her there was always an air, or tone, or expression in his face, that made you feel as if he did not regard her as of much consequence. 'Where is Mrs. Newcomb?' you would inquire. 'She doesn't go out,' or, 'she's a queer little home-body,' or, 'the baby's sick, or, she doesn't enjoy company.' These were the reasons he would give. It has been on my lips a dozen times to answer, 'Why don't you stay at home and keep her company? And I wish now that I had. It might have quickened in him a perception of duty, and caused a few more rays of light to fall on her not always sunny pathway."

Mr. Newcomb heard no more. But wasn't that enough to give him the heart-ache for years? No, he had not appreciated his wife, now lost to him forever. She was neither a brilliant nor a handsome woman; but true as steel to duty. Love for her husband was a passion that involved all the elements of her life.

But the delicacy of her perceptions too soon revealed the sad truth, that for some cause, she had failed to win from her husband a love in any degree answering to her own. This so shadowed her feelings that she often appeared unamiable in his eyes, when she was only in strife with hidden anguish. Gradually he grew indifferent, and simply because he did not understand her. He imagined her incapable of deep affection, when every cord in her soul was thrilling in too painful sensibility.

And so the darkening years went on, and the fevered pulses began to take a slower beat. Mr. Newcomb grew more and more indifferent to his nervous, and at times fretful, but daily fading wife. Others saw that her days were numbered; but he did not take the alarm. "Mrs. Newcomb looks very thin and feeble," remarked a friend. "She isn't so strong as she was, but she's tough," replied the old dame. "Tough! At the very moment her over-stretched heart-strings were beginning to yield! And he was in robust health—ruddy-faced, clear-eyed, round-limbed, and with every muscle in full vigor. He could not sympathize with the feeble woman moving about his house like a shadow, now comprehend how he was daily extinguishing a life that looked vainly fit for him the food upon which alone it could exist.

"Tough!" If she did linger on for a time, it was pitying love for her babes that kept her alive, gave strength to her feeble limbs, and endurance to her sinking heart. And as she became weaker, he seemed rather to recede, than the absent lover of the young lady who subsequently left for her pa's home, in Indiana.—*Louisville Courier.*

OUTRAGE ON AN AMERICAN MISSIONARY.—The United States covetous *Constellation*, after a sojourner here about ten days, had taken her departure for Messina. It was at one time thought that she would first steer for the coast of Syria, in order to give the support of her presence to the American Consul-General, who left for Jaffa, a few days ago, for the purpose of making an investigation into the circumstances attending an outrage of a most ruffianly nature of which an American missionary, stationed at Jaffa, and his family have lately been the victims. This gentleman's house was broken into during the night, himself stunned by a blow on the head, his son-in-law killed outright, and his wife and daughter subjected to the grossest indignities at the hands of the assassins. The atrociousity has been ascribed to an outbreak of Mahometan fanaticism, but it seems as likely that it was merely an aggravated case of burglary, and Mr. De Leon, the United States Consul, will no doubt seek the Turkish authorities fully disposed to second him in his efforts to trace out the authors of the crime, without the necessity of the threat that would be implied by the presence of a ship of war.—*Correspondence London Times*, Feb. 5.

SHIP STRUCK BY A METEOR.—The ship Caroline Tucker, which arrived at New York from Havre, reports:

Feb. 7th, lat. 43.22, long. 37.30, experienced a hurricane for eight hours, which shifted in an instant with a heavy report from S. E. to N. E., and then blew fearfully. Feb. 21st, lat. 41.25, long. 54.35, during a heavy squall, very dark, ship under close reefed sails, was struck by a meteor—a thunderbolt. No lighting, but a tremendous report, and our mainmast was enveloped, apparently, in a shower of rockets; many of the men were benumbed from the effects. Found the sheet lead on the masthead ripped off completely. Around the comings on the deck the copper tacks were brightened but not started.

The Ministerial Change in England.

The London Times, noticing the formation of a Ministry by Lord Derby, says:

We have now before us the penitential sheet in which England submits to envelop herself by way of expiating the offense of receiving an innocent despatch. It is as ghastly and thin as colorless, as devoid of substance and destitute of outline, as a robe of penance ought to be. The occasion being one of duty, it almost precludes criticism; in fact, all the remark is possible to make on the programme before us is that one or two of the arrangements are respectable.

It will be seen that Lord Derby has not been able to gain any assistance whatever from the other sections of the political world. He cannot show the accession of one single name from the parties by whose aid he steps into "power."

The Peelites and Radicals have raised him over their heads into office, but there they leave him alone in his glory. They have answered a common purpose, or gratified a common feeling by ousting Lord Palmerston, and installing Lord Derby in his place; but there ends the partnership.

The dissolution of which will be gazetted in the number which announces that Lord Derby has kisssed hands.

It will soon be far from convenient for Mr. Milner Gibson or Mr. Gladstone to strengthen the hands of the men who hunted down Sir R. Peel; and when that is the case they will act upon old feelings or some new convenience, and send Lord Derby back to the position in which he was triumphant. The "Dead Rabbits" were routed, "horse foot and dragoons," and loudly proclaimed that there was fraud and corruption in the election. They boldly charged that men standing near the ballot box put in half a dozen votes at a time, and that in numerous instances boys in their teens were permitted to vote over and over again. The "Dead Rabbits" therefore, proclaimed the election illegal because carried by fraud, and swear by St. Patrick that they will not submit.

At the closing of the polls it was found that the "Live Rabbits" had polled 768 votes, and the "Dead" ones 185. The successful party paraded up Vaux street to Third, and then down upon the opposite side of the street to the engine-house, where their defeated opponents were mourning over the defeat, or venting bitter curses upon the "Live Rabbits." The approaching party made night hideous with demoniac yell, and the "Dead Rabbits" tried to equal them in strength of lungs. The parties finally mingled together, and for a time a general muss was an anticipated, but after quarreling and screaming for an hour, they separated without a fight.

In the Thirteenth Ward, at the engine house on Sycamore street, like scene of confusion prevailed. An immense crowd of people assembled, completely filling up the street, and the polls were opened amidst the wildest confusion. The ballots were cast in a canvas engine bucket, large enough to accommodate the whole Democracy of the city, and there were voters enough to represent the whole, if they had been permitted to cast as many ballots as they intended to. Hoots, yells, screams, screeches and oaths, that reminded one of a vivid description of Pandemonium, were triumphant. "Down with the Tipperaries!" and "Up with the Live Rabbits!" were the rallying cries, until the masses of the "Unterified," becoming disgusted with the slow process of polling a single vote at a time, rushed like an avalanche into the building, and broke up all further proceedings. One of the Inspectors seized the canvas bucket containing the ballots, and fled like a frightened deer, followed by his associates. The multitude took possession of the house, and amused themselves with an out-pouring of Democratic spirit; quite in harmony with political brutality, excited by base-minded and mobocratic patriotism.

In the Fifteenth Ward there was much feeling

and a knock or two, but the election progressed with less excitement than in the other Wards. We should be glad to see Lord Derby's political path laid with the softest turf, and cleared of all the dangers that proverbially lie in the course of a statesman.

Then, even at the best, we have some serious misgivings. We are far more sure of our loss than of our gain in the exchange we have just suffered. Grant that there is something low in political ability, and that intellect is of this world, yet we do not feel quite confident that the present gain of moral worth is such as to dispense with those vulgar appliances.

Nor can it be forgotten that this is a practical world. Parliament, after performing a grand act of faith in the immolation of Palmerston and his recreant colleagues, will probably spend some time, at least the fortnight's recess, in a pleasing thrill of self complacency. It will see Britannia holding the balance, wherein Palmerston and Clarendon kick the beam, while Derby, Malmesbury, Manners, General Peel, and the rest, that have floundered with a bankrupt character under Palmerston. Clarendon, Sir Cornwall Lewis, Sir Geo. Grey, Sir Charles Wood, and their colleagues.—We have exchanged intellectual for moral greatness, and can afford to part with the false glare of bold and constructive legislation, if we can only say that we have not pocketed an affront. For our part, we most devoutly hope that one new Ministers will not have to encounter the same trial as the last; that no scoundrel will fling an English grenade of fire at an English revolver at the Emperor for the next twelve months; that Walewski will henceforth content himself with suggesting topics to some fifth-rate English paper, and that the French Colonels may find a few worthy of their prowess in the interior of Africa.—We should be glad to see Lord Derby's political path laid with the softest turf, and cleared of all the dangers that proverbially lie in the course of a statesman.

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THE COMMONWEALTH.

FRANKFORT.

THOMAS M. GREEN, EDITOR.

WEDNESDAY.....MARCH 17, 1858.

FOR CLERK OF THE COURT OF APPEALS,
GEORGE R. MCKEE,
OF PULASKI COUNTY.

CODES OF PRACTICE.

SECOND EDITION.

The proprietor of this paper has in preparation by MADISON C. JOHNSON and JAMES HARLAN, two of the Commissioners who prepared the Codes, the second edition of the Civil and Criminal Codes of Practice for the State of Kentucky.

The new edition will contain all the amendments adopted by the Legislature since the first edition was published, and also references to all the decisions of the Court of Appeals, whether published or in manuscript, relating to the construction of said codes.

Bungling.

If the history of the late Democratic Legislature could be written out in full, and all of its little eccentricities and meanness held up to view, it would present a spectacle most intensely disgusting. Even the organs of Democracy, which usually take the plan attributed to the party by Mayor Wood and defend every act and every person of their party, whether good or bad, utterly refuse to endorse this Legislature, so fully are they convinced that it was enough to destroy any party. One paper, indeed, has endeavored to excuse it by saying that it had not a majority of Democrats in both Houses; but if a Democratic House could do so much mischief and so little good, pray what would a Democratic House and Senate combined effect? But the object of this article is not to review in full the entire proceedings of the Legislature, but merely to give a few illustrations of the manner in which the business of the State was conducted in that branch of the General Assembly in which the Democrats had the ascendancy.

Both branches of the Legislature passed a bill, during the session, appropriating about \$29,000 to the Western Lunatic Asylum at Lexington.—The clerk, whose duty it was to enroll the bill made a mistake in the amount and put down the sum at about \$25,250; and in this form the bill passed by the Euroline Committee and was signed by the officers of both Houses and approved by the Governor. The error was not discovered for some time afterwards when it was too late to correct it, and of course the Auditor could only draw his warrant on the Treasury for the amount specified in the enrolled bill, signed by the presiding officers of both Houses and approved by the Governor.

This John Calhoun is the "Lord Protector" who afterwards made the election judges count the votes for the Legislature elect, and who, even until now, refuses to declare whether the Free State or Pro-Slavery party has the majority. Nevertheless, the President yet rewards him by making him Surveyor-General of Kansas and Nebraska, and he draws the pay, though "on duty" only in Washington.

WHO IS AGAINST THE UNION?—When Cataline attempted to overthrow the liberties of Rome, we are told that he commenced by corrupting the hearts of her young men. He taught them first to dispute the power and authority of the State to govern the people. Legal restraint was next thrown off, and open treason against the Government soon followed.

Thus it is ever, great changes in politics always keep pace with like changes in opinions. Mahomet persuaded a few Arab followers that their swords would convert the world to the Koran, and in less than a century the crescent was planted from the banks of the Euphrates to the Ebro.

We have among us, says the Memphis *Eagle* & *Enquirer*, disunionists who, casting off subordination to wholesome authority, would shiver into fragments the constitution of the Union.—Mr. Webster said of them in the Senate of the United States, that when they should be able to give him that satisfaction which a man has a right to demand, is utterly unworthy of any further notice from me. I am, &c., E. V. SUMNER, Colonel First Cavalry. Brevet Brigadier General W. S. HARNEY.

LETTER NO. 1.

For the Commonwealth.

Pledges to Submit.—The Federal administration, the last summer, and before the Southern Keitt made contrary demands upon it, had no manner of hesitation in pledging itself to submit the whole Kansas Constitution to the people of Kansas. The President's instructions to Gov. Walker, and the Governor's repeated declarations, were to the effect that "the Constitution" (not a part of it only) ought to be, and would be, submitted to a fair vote of the people. The whole country expected it. On the 7th of July last, the Washington *Union* stated that—

"There can be no such thing as ascertaining, clearly and without doubt, the will of the people of Kansas, in any way except by their own direct expression of it at the polls. A constitution not subjected to that test, no matter what it contains, will never be acknowledged by its opponents to be anything but fraud."

Many of the delegates publicly pledged themselves that it should be submitted. Here is one of the plights published before the election. Read it, and then say whether, under all the circumstances, the refusal of that convention to submit the Constitution to the people, was not a trick and a fraud which just men everywhere should condemn and refuse to carry into execution:

To the Democratic Voters of Douglas County:

"It having been stated by that Abolition newspaper, the *Herald of Freedom*, and by some disaffected bogus Democrats, who have got up an independent ticket, for the purpose of securing the vote of the Black Republicans, that the regular nominees of the Democratic convention never opposed to submitting the constitution to the people, we, the candidates of the Democratic party, submit the following resolutions, which were adopted by the Democratic convention which placed us in nomination, and which we fully and heartily indorse, as a complete refutation of the slanders above referred to.

JOHN CALHOUN, A. W. JONES,
W. S. WELLS, H. BUTCHER,
W. S. BOLLING, JOHN M. WALLACE,
W. M. T. STACELEY, L. A. PRATHER.
LECOMPTON, Kansas Territory, June 13, 1857."

"Resolved, That we will support no man as a delegate to the constitutional convention, whose duties it will be to frame the constitution of the future State of Kansas and to mould the political institutions under which we, as a people, are to live, unless he pledges himself fully, freely, and without reservation, to use every honorable means to submit the same to every bona fide actual citizen of Kansas at the proper time for the vote being taken upon the adoption by the people, in order that the said constitution may be adopted or rejected by the actual settlers in this Territory, as the majority of the voters shall decide."

This John Calhoun is the "Lord Protector" who afterwards made the election judges count the votes for the Legislature elect, and who, even until now, refuses to declare whether the Free State or Pro-Slavery party has the majority. Nevertheless, the President yet rewards him by making him Surveyor-General of Kansas and Nebraska, and he draws the pay, though "on duty" only in Washington.

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LETTER NO. 2.

APPOINTMENT OF CADETS.—The following is the list of appointments by the President of the ten cadets "at large" for 1858:

1. George McKee, of Kentucky, whose father was killed in the battle of Buena Vista leading his regiment in the final conflict.

2. Samuel M. Mansfield, son of Col. Mansfield, who was distinguished for gallant service at Fort Brown, at Monterey, where he was severely wounded, and at Buena Vista.

3. Singleton Van Buren, son of Col. A. Van Buren, late of the army, distinguished in the battle of Cerro Gordo, Contreras and Churubusco, with the storming party at the battle of Molino del Rey, and at the battle of Chapultepec.

4. William S. Beebe, who was adopted as the son of his uncle, Captain Case, during his life; an intelligent, zealous and highly meritorious officer, who died in service in Florida.

5. Geo. N. Bomford, son of Brevet Lt. Col. Bomford, of the army, distinguished for gallant conduct in the battles of Contreras and Churubusco, with the storming party at the battle of Molino del Rey, and at the battle of Chapultepec.

6. William H. Betts, son of Lieut. Betts, distinguished and wounded in action at Fort Drane, Florida, from the effects of which he died.

7. Charles B. Suter, son of Assistant Surgeon Suter, formerly of the army, who was distinguished in the battle of Contreras, and died soon after in the city of Mexico.

8. William Bartlett, son of Professor Bartlett, a zealous, accomplished and highly valuable officer of the Military Academy, who has contributed as much to the efficiency of the institution as any officer connected with it.

9. Roland S. Mackenzie, son of the late Capt. Mackenzie of the navy, who died in the service.

10. John R. Blocker, brother of Sergeant Wm. Butler Blocker, who, from the wounds of his superiors, was in command of his company at the battle of Gareta Belen, and was killed at the head of his company. The cousin of Col. P. M. Butler, who was killed at the head of his regiment at Churubusco; of Whitfield G. Brooks, who died of wounds received at the same time and place, and of Richard Watson, who after being twice wounded, was shot down in the storming party at Chapultepec.

SOUTHERN VICTORY.—The success of Leocompton is claimed by extremists of the south as necessary to a southern triumph. It is to save the south; and they claim in advance the credit of it. If Kansas should be a slave State, then we could set it down as much on the credit side; but then, if to compensate it, the Black Republicans get the next Congress and elect the next President; what then, are the items of loss and gain? What will these extremists say then? They will of course, have a plea for the dissolution of the Union; and we are not certain that it will not be an effective one.

This Union will hardly get along with one half governed by the other, at its discretion. The mass of the south are not seriously thinking of disunion. They have heard the cry of "wolf" until it is not much needed; but the wolf came at last, it will be remembered, and when the power is held in the Federal Government, by a sectional party, the aspect of the political horizon will be anything but promising.

But, if Kansas turn out, as it will, to be a free State; and a Black Republican State at that, immediately, and the south has not only lost credit and friends, but Kansas too, we should like to see the southern triumph.

When the results are seen of this Leocompton business, we presume there will be little said about the triumph of the south. The subject will be dropped.—*Lou. Democrat.*

LEOCOMPTON.—The Correspondent of the Philadelphia *Inquirer* who was recently at Annapolis says:

At a recent soiree given at Annapolis by Hon. Mr. Berry, Speaker of the Maryland House of Delegates, that gentleman was guilty of a serious omission upon the customs usual on such occasions. Being a strict temperance man, he had while gracing his hospitable board with everything else that was desirable and tasteful, wholly neglected to provide anything in the shape of wines and liquors. The omission was noticed at first, but when the host's well known principles were remembered, it was well understood and appreciated, and he was very generally commended for having dared to practise what he preached. The historian of the event was compelled, in spite of his own peculiar tastes and inclinations, to admit that "the ladies never appeared more attractive and lovely, nor the gentlemen more gay and gallant." There is something noble in such an example in these days when the tendencies of public life generally set the other way.

LOW STATE OF MORALS AMONG SOME SOUTHERN MEMBERS OF CONGRESS.—When Mr. Senator Douglas laid before the Senate the defalcation of the Chicago Postmaster, it is reported that—

"Mr. Senator Toombs replied that he should vote for him, if proved to be the greatest thief and rogue in the country, in order to vindicate the principle which the President has asserted."

And when an avalanche of facts was brought before a member of the House, now upon the Kansas investigating committee, that member, Mr. Letcher, of Virginia, was reported to have said—

"They are of no importance; that he didn't hear of the facts charged, but that the committee in Congress had nothing to do with them."

Comment is scarcely necessary,—for such men must have a sectional hydrophobia before they can fall into such a rabid state of madness

WRONG UPON WRONG.—It is stated in the Philadelphia *Press*, that Mr. Buchanan has not only re-appointed Cato and Clarkson in Kansas, but that Calhoun will be re-appointed Surveyor-General of Kansas and Nebraska.

There can well be no greater outrage than giving office to a man like Calhoun, who now steadily and stealthily keeps in his pocket the Election returns of a whole People, and conceals these returns from the ground for that purpose.

Mr. Bernhisel, the delegate to Congress from Utah, has not very lately received any despatches from Brigham Young on any subject. The rumors that belligerent letters relative to our troops had been sent to him from Utah are therefore incorrect.

WE RECOMMEND THE FOLLOWING ARTICLE.—The battle is over, the election yesterday resulted in the triumph of Black Republicanism by an increased majority in the popular vote, and by nearly as large a majority in the Legislature as they had last year.

"No one can fail to see the cause; all admit it. The Kansas question has again crushed us; it is ponderous, blind, unreasoning power—Before the Leocompton Constitution question was brought before the country, our prospects for success were highly flattering; our triumph seemed to be certain; that matter, with the course of the Administration upon it fell like a wet blanket upon the rising courage and earnest zeal of our friends, and from that day we were doomed; our defeat was certain, and apparent to all well-informed persons.

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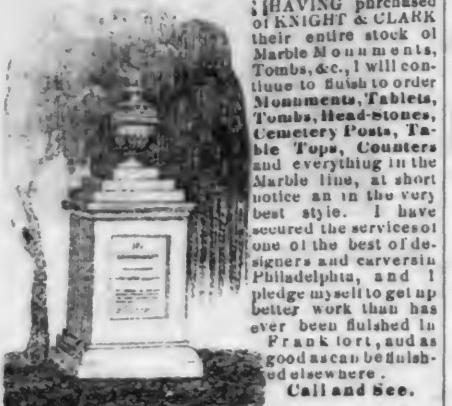
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Opposite the Post-Office, St. Clair Street,
FRANKFORT, KY.



I HAVE purchased of KNIGHT & CLARK their entire stock of Marble Monuments, Tablets, Tomb Stones, Head-Stones, Cup Tops, Counters and everything in the Marble line, at short notice as in the very best time. I have secured the services of one of the best of designers and carvers in Philadelphia, and I believe my work has been better than has ever been finished in Frankfort, and as good as can be had elsewhere. Call and See.

Iron Railing, Verandahs, &c.

I have a great variety of designs at the shop, and will furnish the work at manufacturers price.

WILLIAM CRAIK.

Jan. 15, 1857. [Yeoman copy.]

Proclamation by the Governor.

\$200 REWARD.

WHEREAS it has been made known to me that FRANCIS A. WILLIAMS did, on the 9th day of Dec. 1857, kill and murder William Potts, in the city of Louisville, and has since fled from justice;

Now, therefore, I, CHARLES S. MOREHEAD, Governor of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, do hereby offer a reward of Two Hundred Dollars for the apprehension of said Williams, and his deliver to the jailer of Jefferson county, within one year from the date hereof.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be hereunto affixed, this 23rd day of December, A. D., 1857, and in the 60th year of the Commonwealth.

By the Governor:

C. S. MOREHEAD.

MASON BROWN, Secretary of State.

DESCRIPTION.

Said Williams is about 22 or 23 years of age; 5 feet 6 inches high; tolerably heavy built; dark complexion; dark hair and eyes; hair rather long; and wears a mustache; had on a suit of 1 acd cloth clothes, and was in black felt hat with a high crown; has a thin mustache; is a profession, and graduated at Nashville, Tenn.

Proclamation by the Governor.

\$200 REWARD.

WHEREAS it has been made known to me that JACKSON TRAILOR, did, kill and murder EDWARD ADAMS, in the county of Rowan, and has since fled from justice;

Now, therefore, I, CHARLES S. MOREHEAD, Governor of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, do hereby offer a reward of Two Hundred Dollars for the apprehension of said Williams, and his deliver to the jailer of Jefferson county, within one year from the date hereof.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be hereunto affixed, this 23rd day of Jan. A. D., 1858, and in the 60th year of the Commonwealth.

By the Governor:

C. S. MOREHEAD.

MASON BROWN, Secretary of State.

DESCRIPTION.

Said Trailor is about 21 years old; about 5 feet 9 inches high; heavy set; black hair, heavy suit and stockings; black eyes; hair rather long; and wears a mustache; had on a suit of 1 acd cloth clothes, and was in black felt hat with a high crown; has a thin mustache; is a profession, and graduated at Nashville, Tenn.

Proclamation by the Governor.

\$200 REWARD.

WHEREAS it has been made known to me that JACKSON TRAILOR, did, kill and murder EDWARD ADAMS, in the county of Rowan, and has since fled from justice;

Now, therefore, I, CHARLES S. MOREHEAD, Governor of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, do hereby offer a reward of Two Hundred Dollars for the apprehension and delivery of said Jackson Trailor, to the jailer of Rowan county, within one year from the date hereof.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be hereunto affixed, this 23rd day of Dec. 1857, and in the 60th year of the Commonwealth.

By the Governor:

C. S. MOREHEAD.

MASON BROWN, Secretary of State.

DESCRIPTION.

Said Trailor is about 21 years old; about 5 feet 9 inches high; heavy set; black hair, heavy suit and stockings; black eyes; hair rather long; and wears a mustache; had on a suit of 1 acd cloth clothes, and was in black felt hat with a high crown; has a thin mustache; is a profession, and graduated at Nashville, Tenn.

Office City Council,

FRANKFORT, January 2, 1858.

ORDERED, that the property holders on both sides of Holmes street, from its intersection with High street, East to the rope-walk and factory of John Watson & Co., be required to have their property graded and cleaned; Admit the same under the direction of the street committee; and that they be required to have the same done over or before the 25th day of March next.

By order of the Board of Wards.

G. W. GWYN, Mayor.

Attest: J. W. BATTCHLER, City Clerk.

Jan. 16, 1858—w2m.

TOWN LOTS FOR SALE.

The town of MELBOURNE, Kansas county, Texas, is getting a new town site, recently laid off, on the Government road leading from Indianapolis to San Antonio, in Yukon; where said road crosses the main Cimarron, 25 miles from Yukon and 45 miles from San Antonio, and 100 miles from Dodge City, and extends to the Colorado River; also near where the San Antonio and Mexican Gulf Railroad, now being constructed, passes (as surveyed).

It is one of the most desirable locations for an inland town in the West. The soil is adobe, good, was in excellent lots in main street, 50 feet front, 150 feet back, are now offered at FIFTY DOLLARS per lot; back lots, same size, at TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS per acre.

To those who wish to commence business in a new town, no doubt or trouble their money, would do well by purchasing early, before the price of lots is raised. We will also sell the Tavern, known as the Gillock House, including the whole block upon which it stands.

Any person who finds this to be a healthy and fertile place, may find it in the interest of the State, or further particular call on us at our residence in MELBOURNE, or address us by letter, "Electro Post Office, Kansas County, Texas."

No. 10, 1858—O. H. P. SCANLAND & CO.

* * * The Publishers Newell & N. O. P. Quincy publish the above three lines, (weekly) and send bill to O. H. P. Scanland & Co.—Texas Advocate.

CHILD'S PATENT GRAIN SEPARATOR.

The subscriber would respectfully call attention to the Miller's and Farmers of Kentucky to witness operation of

CHILD'S PATENT GRAIN SEPARATOR. Now on exhibition at the Frankfort Hotel. Its combined action of Blast, Screen, and Suction, it effectually cleanses wheat from smut, (without bursting the ball), cheat, cockle, chaff, dirt, &c., and thus rendering the whole clean and pure. Orders are solicited for both Mill and Farm Machines.

Jan. 12, 1857.

W. H. SMITH.

SAMUEL'S NEW ESTABLISHMENT.

JENNY SAMUEL, Hairress and Hair Dresser, is happy to inform her friends and customers, that she again established in comfortable and convenient rooms and ready to attend to all who may give her a call. Her new establishment is in the building o' Col. Hodges, on South Main street. She solicits public patronage, and hopes her friends and customers especially, who patronized him before the late fire, will now find their way back to his shop.

March 12, 1857—by.

For Rent.

We desire to rent the property lately occupied by James R. Page, deceased, on the Cemetery Hill, which has been converted into several rooms, together with kitchen and other houses. Price given immediately. For particular inquiry of Nov. 20, 1857—T. S. & J. R. PAG

CANDLES.

STAR CANDLES, in whole, half and quarter boxes, Tallow Candles. Received and for sale by Nov. 11, 1857.

GRAY & TODD.

SPEED, SAFETY AND COMFORT.

LOW PRESSURE.

Regular U. S. Mail Packet between LOUISVILLE AND MEMPHIS.

POTATOES & APPLES.

150 bushels Superior Potatoes, bushels fine Apples, in store and for sale by Nov. 11, 1857.

GRAY & TODD.

A PURE article of PEACH AND APPLE BRANDY in store and for sale low by GEO. A. ROBERTSON.

WHISKY—BOURBON WHISKY by the gallon or bottle, for sale by Nov. 15, 1857.

GEO. A. ROBERTSON.

BACON AND LARD—600 lbs Bacon Shoulders; 400 lbs Bacon Ham; 300 lbs Bacon Sides; 10 lbs Prime Lard; Nov. 11, 1857.

GRAY & TODD.

NEW LARD—A SMALL LOT OF NEW, FRESH AND SWEET LARD, for sale by Nov. 22, 1857.

GRAY & TODD.

CANDIES—Just received from New York twenty varieties of FRENCH PREMIUM CANDIES.

May 15, 1857.

GEO. A. ROBERTSON.

CHEESE—A lot of New York Cheese, a fine article at May 15, 1857.

GEO. A. ROBERTSON.

SAUSAGES—A lot of New York Sausages, a fine article at May 15, 1857.

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